FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE
WASHRACK, BUILDING 1224, PARCEL 168(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

MAY 2001

U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES DECISION DOCUMENT

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(7) at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcel at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT consists of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(7). A list of background documents for Parcel 168(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 168(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SITE

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC comprises two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 168(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), 1998, ***Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama***, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, ***Final Site Investigation Report, Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, March.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000, ***Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, July.

IT Corporation (IT), 1998, ***Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment for the Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, November.

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), 1998, ***Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama,*** July.

Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(7) is located in the northwestern part of the FTMC Main Post, near the intersection of 3rd Avenue and 3rd Street (Figure 1). The Washrack was constructed in 1941 and was rebuilt in 1984. The site consists of a concrete vehicle wash pad and a washrack connected to an oil/water separator (OWS). The wash pad is a flat structure approximately 45 feet long and 30 feet wide. A drain line located around the perimeter of the pad diverts wash water into the OWS. The Washrack is a concrete structure approximately 45 feet long and 15 feet wide. The OWS discharges to the sanitary sewer. Vehicles are washed on the wash pad, and sediments are allowed to settle in a sediment basin. The Washrack is currently managed and used by the Alabama Army National Guard.

Parcel 168(7) lies at an elevation of approximately 755 feet above mean sea level and slopes gently to the southwest. Runoff not captured by the drain line connected to the OWS is channeled through a storm drain running east-west, approximately 10 feet north of the site.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using DOD guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. The Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(7) was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcel in the environmental baseline survey. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or that require further evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcel 168(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

An SI was conducted at the Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(7) to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to

PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library
Reference Section
Anniston, Alabama 36201
Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison
Telephone: (256) 237-8501
Fax: (256) 238-0474
Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Sunday 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library
9th Floor
Jacksonville State University
700 Pelham Road
Jacksonville, Alabama 36265
Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249
Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.
Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

human health or the environment (IT Corporation [IT], 2001).

Two surface soil samples, one depositional soil sample, two subsurface soil samples, two groundwater samples, and one surface water and sediment sample were collected at the site. The groundwater samples were collected from two temporary monitoring wells installed at the site during the SI. Samples were analyzed for metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC). In addition, the sediment sample was analyzed for total organic carbon and grain size.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC (IT, 2000). The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with SIs being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metal concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC], 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface and depositional soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon background screening values (IT, 2000).

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be low. Although the site is projected for use by the Alabama Army National Guard, the soil and groundwater data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted future land use. Iron and manganese were detected in site media at concentrations exceeding SSSLs and their respective background concentrations. However, the concentrations of these metals were within the range of background values determined by SAIC (1998) and do not pose an unacceptable

risk to human health. VOC and SVOC concentrations in site media were below SSSLs.

Three metals (beryllium, selenium, and silver) were detected in two surface soil samples at concentrations exceeding ESVs, their respective background concentration, and the range of background values. In addition, the SVOC bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was detected in the sediment sample at a concentration (0.22 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) marginally exceeding the ESV (0.182 mg/kg). However, the compound is a common laboratory contaminant and is probably not related to site activities. The site is a well-developed area, consisting of buildings, a washrack, paved areas, and roads, interspersed with limited grassy areas, and is projected for continued use by the Alabama Army National Guard. Viable ecological habitat is presently limited and is not expected to increase in the future land-use scenario. Based on the low levels of metals, VOCs, and SVOCs detected and site conditions, the potential threat to ecological receptors is expected to be low.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 168(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and chemical compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, Parcel 168(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(3) (formerly Parcel 168[7]).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	$0
Present Worth Cost:	$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Remedial action is unnecessary at the Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(3) (formerly Parcel 168[7]). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel, or that require land-use control restrictions. The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcel 168(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the Washrack, Building 1224, Parcel 168(3) (formerly Parcel 168[7]).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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ACRONYMS

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
IT	IT Corporation
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
OWS	oil/water separator
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
VOC	volatile organic compound

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